

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOLUME I.

POINT PLEASANT, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1862.

NUMBER 18.

The Weekly Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE W. TIPPETT.
Main Street,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.
TERMS:—One dollar per annum, strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING.
One square of 10 lines, one or three insertions \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.
Professional cards of 7 lines or less 1 year \$5.
Quarter Column 6 months \$10 one year \$15.
Half Column, 6 months \$15, 1 year \$20.
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If a bill will not be made to orders of Publication or other legal advertisements unless they are paid for.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

AND. PARKS, JAS. W. HOGG, B. J. REDMOND,
PARKS, HOGG & REDMOND.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL practice in the Courts of law and Chancery in Mason, Prompt attention given to the collection of claims, and other business entrusted to their care. Address,
Andrew Parks, Kanawha Co. H. Va.
James W. Hogg, Winfield, Putnam County, Va.
B. J. Redmond, Point Pleasant, Va.
May 29, 1862-ly.

WM. H. TOMLINSON,
Attorney at Law,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.
WILL practice in Mason and Putnam and adjacent counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. S. G. SHAW,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Calls from the country promptly attended to. Office on Front Street, adjoining the "Virginia House."
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. JAMES H. HOFF,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Point Pleasant, and vicinity. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of drugs, oil, paints, dyes, varnishes, essences, extracts, perfumery and soaps of all kinds and patent medicines and a very superior article of sarsaparilla.
He also has a large stationery, tobacco, cigars and an excellent article of pure cider vinegar.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. C. R. STERNEMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office on Second Street, above Public Square, COLUMBIAS, OHIO.
Where all operations pertaining to Dentistry are performed in the best style of the profession. Terms
Cash.
Feb. 6, 1862-ly.

ROBERT S. BICKEL,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND DEALER IN
Ready Made Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Tailors Trimmings, &c.
Corner Main and 4th Streets,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.
Clothing made to order in the very best style at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices. Orders from the distance solicited.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

Merchants and Mechanics Bank of
Wheeling.
POINT PLEASANT BRANCH.
CAPITAL \$186,000.
C. C. MILLER, President,
J. D. THOMPSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
J. D. McCulloch, S. G. Shaw,
A. McCausland, James Capchart,
C. C. Miller, John McCulloch,
P. S. Lewis.
Discount day Tuesday.
February 27, 1862-ly.

Eagle Mills

POINT PLEASANT,
MASON COUNTY, VA.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish persons in want of
LUMBER IN THE ROUGH,
such as white Pine 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, 1 3/4 inch and 2 inch, of all qualities; also, Poplar, Oak and Yellow Pine, and Plastering laths,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Casings and Palings,
All of which I will sell as cheap, or cheaper than they can be got at any other place in this part of the country.
S. CUMSTOCK.
Feb. 27 no 1 ly.

UNION HOUSE.

Main Street
POINT PLEASANT, VA.
HUTCH. McDANIEL, : : : Proprietor.
THIS Hotel is in the business portion of the town, convenient to the steamboat landing and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no pains to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to call upon him.
March 20-ly.

S. HAYWARD & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS,
Upholstery, Gilt Mouldings, &c.
Ware rooms Fronting Public Square,
COLUMBIAS, OHIO.
Metallic and Wood Coffins constantly on hand. A Horse always in readiness for funerals.
May 15 ly.

POETICAL.

[From the Waverley Magazine.]
AFTER THE BATTLE.

The drums are loudly beating,
The cannon's voice is done,
The foe are now retreating,
The battle it is won.
A cheer, boys, for our colors,
A tear for those who've fell!
One more for those who love us,
And then a sad farewell.

Upon the field, all gory,
Proud Fame has dropped her wreath,
And bright the tints of glory
That binds the brows of death,
Though some afar are weeping,
Some joy we still shall find,
When comes the happy meeting
With these we left behind.

Come let us smoothe each pillow,
With our bayonets turn the sod,
Fit place for love and glory,
Along with earth and God.
Quick! quick! we need no coffin—
Lay the turf above each breast—
A tear—'tis all we give them,
'Tis Fame must do the rest.

When peace again returning,
Shall smile upon this scene,
And spring's bright flowers are blooming
Within the meadows green,
Some stranger here may wander,
By thought of fancy led,
Nor know the turf he is pressing
In silence holds the dead.

And years shall bloom and wither
Above this lonely spot,
And all its tears and sorrow
Shall pass and be forgot.
And the plough and harrow
May furrow up their bed,
And golden grain grow sweeter
Above our noble dead.

Hartford City, July 4, 1862

Mr. Editor:—There is perhaps no better way, by which to know where an individual stands on any question or what interest he may have felt in it, either pro or con than to observe the results produced in his mind, when said question is either assailed by its enemies or vindicated by its friends. There is nothing more natural than for us to manifest our sympathies and feelings in favor of what we believe in and admire, and especially is this true, when it is attacked by those who differ with us. I have not a word to say for us to breathe, and more perhaps; but those who have never given the subject any thought will deny it. Hence we cannot but conclude that there is a greater amount of Secession in certain sections in the county and in certain individuals in those sections than was ever suspected. If men become wrathful and rampant because some loyal citizens has moral courage to assail and expose its horrid deformity, and the deep criminality of treason; what other and better evidence can we ask for to connect those persons with complicity in the crime. Not long since there appeared an article or two in your paper with regard to some of these individuals and the course they took at the time of our late election, with regard to our State officers. In that communication it was stated that, that act was tinged with treason, or if it was not treason, it certainly manifested a spirit of disloyalty to the restored government of Virginia. It was stated further more that those men were acquainted with all the circumstances that brought that government into existence. They knew that it was recognized by the Congress of the United States, and that the men who were instrumental in bringing it into being were denounced by the haunts of treason at Richmond, and everywhere throughout rebellion as traitors, and threatened with the rope. And yet in the face of all these facts they refused to support it. What more would Jeff. Davis, or Letcher, or Yancey, or Rhett, or Toombs have done than this? Would they not upon consultation have suggested just such a course as this? Do you not suppose that opposition to the Wheeling government coincides fully with their feelings and views? And yet when this conduct is held up to the gaze of the public, and denounced as disloyalty to the Government, it is looked upon by some as a grand insult, and as interfering with their rights as American citizens when you point them to their disloyalty; but we must say that it does not present itself in this light to us.

We love our country, we love the great foundation principles on which our government rests. We hate treason or anything that looks like it, we want the last vestige of it sunk so deep in the black ocean of infamy, that no plume will ever be able to reach it or no bubble ever find its passage through its sluggish waters to the top to tell where it was down. Are we cursed and denounced for this? By whom? By the loyal men of the county or by traitors and their sympathizers. Reader, we leave it with you and the true patriots of the country to decide.
W. W. H.

FROM THE ELEVENTH OHIO.
NEW RIVER, MERCER COUNTY,
June 18th, 1862.

Dear Register.—A few lines from a soldier who has been for the last three weeks laboring under a great many difficulties, may do no harm. On the 25th of May, Companies G and K were ordered from Raleigh to clear the obstructions out of the road, and to build a ferry where Mr. Rufus Pack, in days gone by kept one, which the fleet footed Floyd in his retreat destroyed. The obstructions were placed in the road by Colonel Beber, who was ordered to cover Floyd's retreat. The neighbors around here say that a great many owls assembled a short way from his camp one night, and set their vocal abilities to work. That glorious officer ordered out his force and swore that the Yankees were advancing in force, and they were ordered to retreat and obstruct the road, which was done with trees small and large for over three miles. Report says that three or four companies of the 23d Ohio was ordered down to clear it and build the required boats which they did not do, they were down, but whether to do the work I can't say, all I know is, that there are three companies here.—They are great fellows for scouting after chickens and corn bread. I must now return to companies G and K. We accomplished our work. The eleventh were never known to fail yet in anything they were ordered to do. When a whole brigade failed to cross the New River and look after Floyd on Cotton Hill, the 11th did it, when Wise advanced on them with three thousand men. Lieut. Col. Frazel was ordered by General Cox to hold his position at all hazards, and the 11th did not fail to carry out his orders to the letter. We did not only hold him in check, but compelled him to retreat.

General Cox wishes to have anything done let him call on the 11th and they will do it, although the officers are all resigning, and those in authority keep us on half rations. The regulations allow a working party 1 1/2 rations per day. We get one third of that and less as we have been here 26 days, and have been ten or twelve days without meat and three or four with crackers not fit for hogs to eat and very little of that. Had Capt. Lane not sent a messenger to meet the teams last night, with orders for them to drive into Camp without stopping, we would have been without crackers and sugar for breakfast. This sort of work arises from the neglect of some officer or other at Raleigh. Capt. Lane wrote to the Colonel, complaining of the short allowance sent him for the men, and he received an apology with promises that he would pay more attention to our supplies, but the case has not improved—proving rather worse. General Cox and Staff were here to-day, and returned to their headquarters after looking around.
Yours, &c., G. C.

We are indebted to Gen. George C. Bowyer, for the following proclamation by Gen. H. Heth:

PROCLAMATION.
To all whom it may concern;
This is to give notice to all in the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Alleghany, Craig, Botetourt, Roanoke, Montgomery, Mercer, Giles, Pulaski, and Bland, between the age of eighteen and thirty-five, and subject to military duty under the conscript law, who may have deserted, or who have never reported for military duty, that, unless you report to these Headquarters within — after receipt of this Proclamation, you will be shot as deserters wherever you may be found.

All men in the above named counties, subject to military duty under the said law; who may have been exempted by Boards of Magistrates, or Medical Examining Boards in accordance with the bill passed by the General Assembly of Virginia February 10th, 1862, are required to report for duty, and if necessary, be examined by the Surgeons in the Confederate States Army the bill by which you were exempted being abrogated by this Proclamation. This does not include such men as have been exempted by Certificates of Exemption from Surgeons or other officers of the Army Confederate States.

By order of
Brig. Gen. H. HETH, Com'dg.
R. H. Finney, A. A. G.
Head Quarters near New River,
Salt Sulphur Springs June 10th, 1862.

How the Rebels Should be Treated— A Southern Patriot's views.

Col. Forney writes to the Philadelphia Press:

I have a letter before me, written by one of the heroes who fought under our flag at Pittsburg Landing. He says: I cast my first vote in the State of Tennessee. I was borned and raised a Democrat of the straightest sect, and I have known personally for the last sixteen years many of the leading men of the South; but when I see what I have seen, the tiger is aroused in my nature — Every ridge is rough with graves! It makes me shudder to think of them. It is by no means an unfrequent sight to see the blackened hand of the dead extending from the soil, as if in supplication for a decent burial. I feel as if it would be a delight to turn common hangman, and spend the balance of my days in choking to death the instigators of this infernal rebellion! It is doubtless a crime to murder one's neighbor for gold; to burn his house; to commit piracy upon the high seas; but, in my estimation, the man who commits one or all of these crimes is an angel of light compared with the instigators of this rebellion. And yet we are called upon to consider this war a mere difference of politics, and honorable members of Congress lift up their hands in holy horror when you talk even of so mild a punishment as confiscation. There is but one way to close this rebellion, and that is to crush it out with an iron hand. The slaveholding South, with the exception of such loyal men as you find in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Western Virginia, is rotten with treason. Slavery breeds treason as certainly as a miasma swamp breathes plague. Let us destroy that tree — not at once, for it might crush us in its fall; but at least, let us girdle it, and cut off its top root, and it will die by degrees. Its leaves are already withering, and its branches shrivel, they will drop to the ground, enriching the soil upon which they fall. The black race is loyal, docile and patient. My policy is to exclude Slavery from all the Territories of the Union, present and prospective; to free the slaves of the rebels, and give them the lands of their masters in lease, with the privilege of purchasing in fee simple, upon the payment of a fair valuation. We must adopt this policy, or maintain an immense army in the seceded States for the next one hundred years.

And now hear Colonel Robert M. Lee, of your city, another Democrat, who writes over the dead body of his gallant son, these honest words:

"The individual who could have witnessed the scenes I have witnessed since my arrival here, and hesitate before the most stringent measures the Government can adopt; to bring to speedy judgment the traitors to our Government, is unworthy the name of a man. Mercy to them is cruelty to civilization, and as for patience with the sympathizers of traitors in our communities—this is little short of treason. They should be driven from our midst, or compelled to abandon their treasonable practices and conversation, and that at once."

Those are better arguments than the resolutions of party Conventions—better testimonials in favor of the right and against the wrong than the intrigues of politicians, the sneers of disaffected demagogues, and the utterance of the delicate diplomat of the club houses.

The Admission of Western Virginia.

Among several measures destined to engage the attention of the Thirty-seventh Congress at its second session, is the bill providing for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union. The subject has not been neglected at the present session. In the House, the Territorial Committee reported a bill defining the Blue Ridge as the eastern boundary, and requiring the immediate abolition of Slavery. The Senate Committee recommended and acquiescence in the boundaries fixed by the Wheeling convention, namely, the Alleghenies on the east, and the New River at the South; and instead of immediate, proposed gradual emancipation. Why the House bill should be unpalatable we can very well understand. While convinced of the necessity of abolishing Slavery, the Western Virginians are wise enough to recognize the policy of making the change very slow and with every possible security to the interests of both blacks and whites, and they are not at all indisposed to accept that splendid dower which Congress has promised to any slave State initiating a system of gradual emancipation. Nor is the eastern boundary selected to the liking of the State. It takes in the Valley of Virginia, separated geographically as well as by every interest and institution, trans-Alleghany region; the people having no community of feeling or sentiment, and cherishing old jealousies, and bestowing upon each other opprobrious nick-names as the social antagonism which prevent any marriage of the Valley region with the West, are too well appreciated by the representatives of Western Virginia to encourage a support of the House measure, which we are not at all surprised to learn has been dismissed as impolitic by the Senate Committee upon Territories.

West Virginia.

The people of West Virginia—we mean so much of old Virginia as lies on the Ohio slope of the Alleghenies—want to be set off and form a new State, to be known as WEST VIRGINIA. They have long desired this and now is their opportunity. A Legislature representing the Unionists of the old State—not a few picked up here and there from the wreck made by treason; but forty odd counties which never did not pretend to countenance the Jeff. Davis Confederacy—has given its formal assent to the formation of the new State. The counties proposed to be included in the new State have chosen delegates to a convention, which has framed a Constitution, which the people of these counties have emphatically ratified. Everything is ripe and ready for the ratifying action of Congress, which we trust will not be withheld.

The House Committee has decided to change the boundaries of the proposed State, by extending it southward so as to include the Valley of the Shenandoah and its adjuncts, swelling the population of the State by some 300,000, and giving it five instead of three members of Congress. We are not convinced of the propriety of this change. The people of the Valley have not evinced a desire to be included in the new State. It may really be doubted that they feel any such desire. They are generally Pro Slavery, so far as we have indications, and would be more likely to swamp than strengthen the liberal, progressive element which ought to control the new State. On the whole, it seems to us decidedly best to leave the boundaries as the Convention of the new State placed them and as the Loyalists of the old State have assented to them. This is no time for trying doubtful experiments.

As to slavery in the new State, we wish her convention had seen fit to blot it out at once, in accordance with the terms of the President's generous and wise proposition. We are not clear, however, that Congress can do better than assent to the Constitution as it stands.—The recent vote of the people in favor of gradual emancipation renders the present collapse and speedy extermination of the evil morally certain. When matters are going very nearly right, it is not always wise to insist that they shall go a little better.—[New York Tribune.]

West Virginia.

[From the Union (N. Y.) Herald.]
The loyal people west of the Alleghenies who wish to inaugurate a government of their own, may be sure that whatever opposition arises to their scheme does not spring from a desire to chain them longer to the chariot wheels of the old tide-water dynasty. They have suffered injustice and oppression at the hands of that aristocracy amply sufficient to account for their desire to set up for themselves. Their mountain country has not been favorable to the growth of slavery, and its existence there, always feeble, has been dwindling away for years. Their interests have not been those of the eastern section, and the legislation of the State has been constantly directed against them. The taxation of the State has been mainly diverted from negro property in which the wealth of Eastern Virginia largely consists, thus throwing a disproportionate burden upon the small farmers of the West. Of the money raised by these taxes a scanty million expended on her wretched turnpike sums up the benefit received by the West, while liberal amounts have been devoted to railroads and canals in the East. Politically, the West has been outlawed. The East has had Executives and Judicial officers in profusion; the West none. This state of affairs has made the people of Western Virginia anxious to separate from the Old Dominion, and set up a State in which they might enjoy some of the benefits and powers, as well as all the burdens of sovereignty. But the slaveholders of the East recognized the advantage at which they held the free laborers of the West, and refused to relinquish it.

The secession movement precipitated by the East, did not lessen the desire for separation. The opportunity was seized as favorable. The delegates expected from the Richmond Legislature and Convention for their loyalty were backed by their constituents, and soon set in motion a form of government which the National authorities recognized as that of the whole State of Virginia. But the people of the Kanawha and the Panhandle were not satisfied with this. They feared that on the return of the State to the Union the slave-breeding majority of the East would again grasp the reins of power, and again drive over the Western section recklessly and unjustly. They have given their desire for separate existence a legal expression. A legally called Convention has decided in its favor; the people have ratified their decision; both offer to assume their just proportion of the State debt. So far, there seems no objections to the scheme.

A Chaplain's Estimate of Gen. McClellan.

The following is an extract from a private letter received recently in New York from the Chaplain of a New York regiment, which was then encamped before Yorktown, but which is now, no doubt, well advanced on the road to Richmond:

The writer, it will be seen, anticipated the sentiments of the whole American people respecting the military ability of Gen. McClellan:

McClellan is slow but sure. I think his mode of warfare more humane and civilized than that of any other commander which the world has seen. He could have taken Manassas by force, with the loss of half his army, but he chose to compel the retirement of the enemy without a battle. He could have taken Yorktown with a terrible slaughter on both sides, but he prefers to wait for a complete investment which shall necessitate an evacuation or a surrender. All this is offensive to impatient civilians, to ambitious politicians, and to self-glorifying heroes; but it is acceptable to the peace-loving, the humane, and the Christian patriots of the land, who honor and admire McClellan for his patience, his wisdom, his clear headiness, his caution, his coolness, and his Christianity.

When I hear a man railing at McClellan, I put him down either as an ignorant as to military affairs, or a rapid political partisan, or a blood-thirsty aspirant after military glory. You will see if this generation and the succeeding one will not honor and approve, in the light of historic truth and Christian teaching, the really patriotic and civilized plan of McClellan's campaign, which is sure to end successfully in the peaceful unity and prosperity of the nation. The best proof of his greatness as a General is the fact that un military or ordinary minds fail to comprehend his plans, these being too deep for them. He is independent, self-reliant and confident, which he has planned and perfected his work. His purpose is not to flash and blaze for the hour with apyrotechnic display of the semblance of war or with a momentary meteoric flame, but to burn with a strong and steady flame, which shall drive before it his foes and leave him as a Beacon light strong and beautiful and lasting on a mountain top of pure glory. All defamers then will be silenced, and will hide their heads with shame and blush at their mistaken revellings against him.—Tell every one this, and let them put me down as a true prophet.

The Mercury Making Ready.

For the present says the Charleston Mercury of the 7th, this newspaper will be printed on a half sheet. While with reluctance, we have adopted it in view of the existing facts in this neighborhood as a measure of justice, no less to our readers than to ourselves. We have purchased an extra press from which the Mercury is now issued, in order to remove our fast Hoe's press beyond the danger of bombardment. Its place could not be supplied within the Confederacy, and we are determined to continue the publication of the Mercury at Columbia, even if Charleston is destroyed. Our small press has not the capacity to issue our large edition on double sheets. We intend that the Mercury shall not fail to be published in any event. Issuing a half sheet only, we but imitate the example of the leading daily papers of Richmond, New Orleans, Petersburg, Memphis and Mobile.

Commissioner Holloway has decided that an applicant for a patent cannot be defended by the *ex parte* statement, even if accompanied by an affidavit, of any person interested in the refusal of a patent. This decision will have the effect of checking the subtle and irregular practice occasionally resorted to by interested parties of sending to the Patent Office private letters, accompanied by drawings, &c., with the view of preventing the grant of particular patents.

An Irish judge tried two most notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the court, as well as the prisoners themselves, they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar, the judge, addressing the jailer, said, Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you would keep those two respectable gentlemen until seven, or half past seven o'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours start of them.

WASHINGTON'S OPINION.—There was a man who lived some time ago, and who had a finger in the pie at the time the Union was organized. "In Bartlett's 'History of America,' this gentleman says, in speaking of government traitors: 'I would to God,' said he, 'that some of the more atrocious traitors of each State were hung upon a gallows five times as high as that prepared for Haman. No punishment, in my opinion, is too severe for the man who can build his greatness on his country's ruin.'

It has been often asked since the war began whether a single traitor would really be hanged in this war and the question has often been answered in the negative. But Gen. Butler has settled the question by hanging in accordance with the spirit of Gen. Dix's famous order to shoot any man who hauls down the flag. He has hanged the man who pulled the flag down from the mast at New Orleans.